AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (cancelled).

2. (currently amended) A ~~The~~ method ~~of claim 1 further~~ comprising the steps of:

identifying a trade of a traded instrument or item occurring at an outlier price deviating from a benchmark price, the benchmark price being a price or range of prices at which the instrument or item would have traded in absence of market distortion, the identifying being based at least in part on monitoring prices at which trades of the instrument or item occur over a time interval; and

distributing at least a portion of ~~the excess~~ profits earned because of the deviation of the price of the outlier-price trade from the benchmark price, to at least one of a plurality of distributee ~~market~~ participants in a market for the traded instrument or item.

3. (cancelled).

4. (currently amended) The method of claim 2 further comprising distributing the ~~excess~~ profits attributable to the deviation to at least one of the distributee ~~a plurality of~~ market participants in proportion to a share of ~~excess~~ profits attributable to the deviation obtained from ~~each of~~ the distributee ~~plurality of~~ market participants.

5. (cancelled)

6. (currently amended) The method of claim 2 [[1]], the monitoring of ~~a trading~~ prices comprising sampling the trading price at pre-determined intervals.

7. (currently amended) The method of claim 2 [[1]], wherein ~~the determining~~ the benchmark ~~trading~~ price is determined based at least in part by ~~comprising~~ determining a running [[an]] average trading price.

8. (currently amended) The method of claim 2 [[1]], wherein ~~the determining~~ the benchmark ~~trading~~ price is determined based at least in part by ~~comprising~~ determining a median trading price.

9. (currently amended) The method of claim 2 [[1]], wherein ~~the determining~~ the benchmark ~~trading~~ price is determined based at least in part by ~~comprising~~ determining a mode trading price.

10. (currently amended) The method of claim 2 [[1]], wherein ~~the determining~~ the benchmark ~~trading~~ price relative to which deviation of the outlier-priced trade is evaluated includes ~~comprising determining~~ a range of benchmark trading prices.

11. (currently amended) The method of claim 2 [[1]], wherein ~~the comparing~~ the benchmark ~~trading~~ price relative to which deviation of the outlier-priced trade is evaluated includes a last-in-time trading price.

12. (currently amended) The method of claim 2 [[1]], ,wherein ~~the determining~~ the benchmark ~~trading~~ price is determined based at least in part by ~~comprising~~ determining a weighted average trading price.

13. (currently amended) The method of claim 2 [[1]], further comprising implementing the method in an electronic trading platform.

14. (currently amended) The method of claim 2, wherein the instrument or item includes one or more of ~~monitoring a trading price comprising monitoring a trading price for one of a trading price of~~ electricity, natural gas, energy, and oil.

15. (currently amended) The method of claim 2 [[1]], the monitoring further comprising monitoring a plurality of trading prices.

16. (new) The method of claim 2, wherein the monitoring prices at which trades of the instrument or item occur over a time interval includes monitoring for prices remaining stable within a relatively small percentage range.

17. (new) The method of claim 2, wherein the prices monitored to determine a benchmark price include prices for trades occurring after the outlier-price trade.

18. (new) A computer program embodied on a tangible medium, the program instructing a computer to:

identify a trade of a traded instrument or item that occurred at an outlier price deviating from a benchmark price, the benchmark price being a price or range of prices at which the instrument or item would have traded in absence of market distortion, the identifying being based at least in part on monitoring prices at which trades of the instrument or item occur over a time interval; and

generate a request that at least a portion of profits earned because of the deviation of the price of the outlier-price trade from the benchmark price, be distributed to at least one of a plurality of distributee participants in a market for the traded instrument or item.

19. (new) The program of claim 18, the program further instructing the computer to:

distribute the profits attributable to the deviation to at least one of a plurality of distributee market participants harmed by the deviation from the benchmark price in proportion to a share of profits attributable to the deviation obtained from the distributee market participants.

20. (new) The program of claim 18, wherein the benchmark price relative to which deviation of the outlier-priced trade is evaluated includes a range of benchmark trading prices.

21. (new) The program of claim 18, ,wherein the benchmark price is determined based at least in part by determining a weighted average trading price.

22. (new) The program of claim 18, wherein the instrument or item includes one or more of electricity, natural gas, energy, and oil.

23. (new) The program of claim 18, wherein the monitoring prices at which trades of the instrument or item occur over a time interval includes monitoring for prices remaining stable within a relatively small percentage range.

24. (new) The program of claim 18, wherein the prices monitored to determine a benchmark price include prices for trades occurring after the outlier-price trade.

25. (new) A method performed by a trader in a market for an instrument or item, comprising the steps of:

entering an order into an electronic trading market for the instrument or item, and having that order executed by an electronic platform for the market, the trade occurring at an outlier price deviating from a benchmark price, the benchmark price being a price or range of prices at which the instrument or item would have traded in absence of market distortion; and

receiving notification from the electronic trading platform of a redistribution of profits either to the trader from other traders in the market, or from the trader to other traders, the amount of the redistribution being based at least in part on identification of the deviation of the price of the outlier-price trade from the benchmark price.

26. (new) The method of claim 25, wherein the redistribution of profits is based at least in part on a proportion of market share attributable to market participants.

27. (new) The method of claim 25 further comprising distributing the profits attributable to the deviation to at least one of the market participants in proportion to a share of profits attributable to the deviation obtained from the distributee market participants.

28. (new) The method of claim 25, wherein the benchmark price is determined based at least in part by determining a running average trading price over a time interval.

29. (new) The method of claim 28, wherein the benchmark price relative to which deviation of the outlier-priced trade is evaluated includes a range of benchmark trading prices.

30. (new) The method of claim 25, wherein the benchmark price is determined based at least in part by determining a weighted average trading price.

31. (new) The method of claim 25, the monitoring further comprising monitoring a plurality of trading prices.

32. (new) The method of claim 25, wherein the prices monitored to determine a benchmark price include prices for trades occurring after the outlier-price trade.